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TOPICAL OUTLINES

OF THE

HISTORY AND THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND THE PRIVATE LEARNER.

BY

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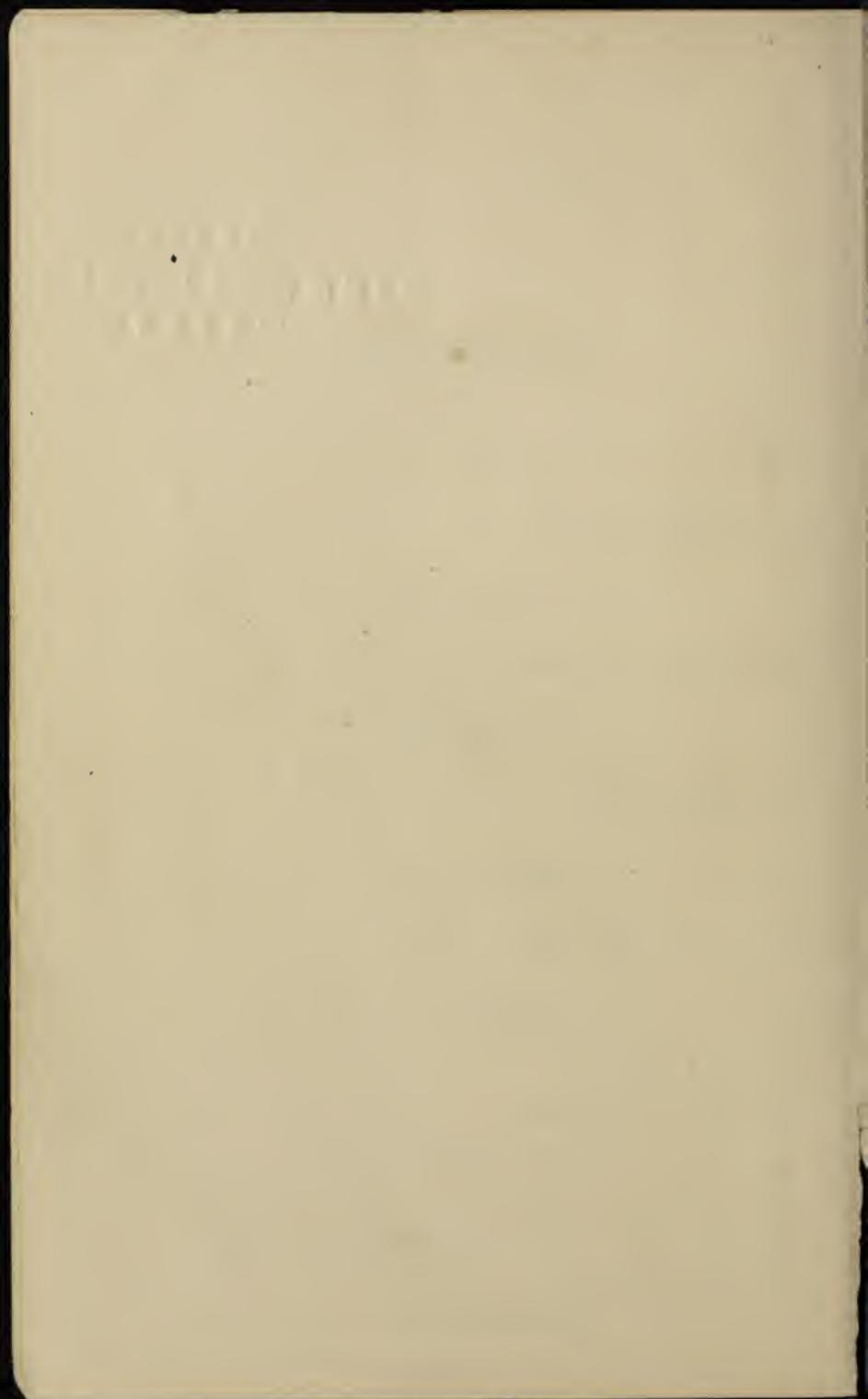
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## PREFACE.

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THIS little work will serve to indicate a complete course of instruction in the History and the Constitution of the United States for topical recitation, such as may be pursued in schools and by the private learner. It is believed that these subjects can be taught correctly only by means of outlines, pupils giving intelligent discussions of each topic in their own correct language. They have been used with great satisfaction in actual work in the classroom, for which purpose they were originally prepared ; and to avoid frequent rewriting both by the teacher and the pupils, they are presented in this form.

These are mere *Outlines*, showing the topics to be discussed, the form of discussion, and the logical divisions of the subjects. By committing them to memory, and giving detailed discussions of each

topic, pupils will obtain a connected knowledge of the events of our History and the facts of our Constitution.

Following the topical method of recitation, and supplementing or omitting, different text-books on the subjects may be used to excellent advantage. The questions given are by no means exhaustive; teachers should make questions to suit the wants of their pupils. The work is thus briefly submitted to an indulgent public.

J. K. H.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL,

READING, PA., September 1, 1885.

## PERIOD I.

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### ABORIGINAL AMERICA.

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#### I. THE RED MEN OR INDIANS.

1. Their origin.
2. Distribution.
3. Character.

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## PERIOD II.

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### VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY.

A. D. 986-1607.

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#### I. THE ICELANDERS AND NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA.

1. Herjulfson (hār'yoolf-sōn).
2. Lief Erickson (lēf'ér'ik-sūn).
3. Thorwald (tōr'wāld).
4. Thorstein (tōr'stīn).
5. Thorfinn Karlsefne (tōr'fīn kärl'sēf-nē).
6. Vinland (vīn'land).

#### II. SPANISH DISCOVERERS IN AMERICA.

1. Columbus.
2. His country.

2. Opinions.
3. Efforts to obtain aid.
4. Voyages.
5. Discoveries.
6. His death.
2. Spaniards in America.
  1. Amerigo Vespucci (ä-mä-ree'go vës-poot'-chee).
  2. Balboa (bäl-bō'ä).
  3. Ponce De Leon (pōn'thā-dā-lā-on).
  4. Cordova (kor'do-vä).
  5. Cortez (kôr'tēz).
  6. Magellan (ma-gēl'an).
  7. De Ayllon (dā-īl-yōn').
  8. De Narvaez (dā-nar-vä'ēth).
  9. De So'to.
  10. Melendez (mā-lēn'dēth).
  11. The Cortereals (kor-tā-rā-ä'l').
  12. Pizarro (pe-zär'o).

### III. FRENCH DISCOVERERS IN AMERICA.

1. Earlier Explorations.
  1. John Verrazani (věr-rät-tsah'ně).
  2. James Cartier (kar-tiā').
  3. Roberval (ro'bér-väl').
2. Huguenots.
  1. John Ribault (re'bō').
  2. Laudonnier (lō-dō'ne-ēr').
3. Later Explorations.
  1. De Gourgues (děh-goorg).
  2. La Roche (lä-rosh').

3. De Monts (deh-möng').
4. Samuel Champlain.

#### IV. ENGLISH DISCOVERERS IN AMERICA.

1. The Cabots (käb'öt).
2. Fröbisher.
3. Drake.
4. Gilbert.
5. Raleigh.
6. Amidas and Barlow.
7. Grenville.
8. White.
9. Gosnold.
10. Pring.
11. Waymouth.

#### V. THE LONDON COMPANY.

#### VI. THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY.

English settlements were without success up to the year 1607.

#### VII. THE DUTCH IN AMERICA.

1. Henry Hudson.
2. Block, May, and Christianson.

## PERIOD III.

## COLONIAL HISTORY.

A. D. 1607-1776.

## I. VIRGINIA (1607).

1. First Charter (1607).
  1. Settlement at Jamestown.
  2. Captain John Smith.
  3. Inferior Council.
  4. Newport.
  5. Pocahontas.
2. Second Charter (1609).
  1. New Council.
  2. Lord Delaware.
  3. Dale.
  4. Starving time.
3. Third Charter (1612).
  1. Argall.
  2. John Rolfe.
  3. House of Burgesses (1619).
  4. First Constitution.
  5. Slavery Introduced (1619).
  6. Women. Criminals.
  7. Indian War (1622).
4. Virginia a Royal Province (1624).
  1. John Harvey.
  2. Trouble in England.
  3. Sir William Berkley.

4. Indian War (1644).
5. Bacon's Rebellion.
6. Navigation Act.

## II. NEW YORK (1613).

1. Discovery by Henry Hudson.
2. Dutch East (West) India Company.
3. Settlements.
4. Dutch Governors:
  1. Peter Minuit.
  2. Van Twiller.
  3. Kieft (keeft).
  4. Stuyvesant (stivě-sānt).
5. New York under the English.
6. Conquest of New York.
7. English Governors:
  1. Richard Nichols.
  2. Lovelace.
  3. Andros.
  4. Thomas Dongan.
8. Jacob Leisler.
9. Sloughter.
10. Captain Kidd.

## III. MASSACHUSETTS (1620).

1. Council of Plymouth.
2. Plymouth Colony.
  1. The Puritans.
  2. They emigrate to America.
  3. Difficulties.
  4. Relations with the Indians.

3. Bay Colony.
  1. Founding of Salem.
  2. Settlement of Boston and Charleston.
  3. Rules of the Colony.
  4. Religious dissensions.
  5. Ballot-box.
  6. Harvard College.
  7. Printing Press:
4. Massachusetts from the Union.
  1. Body of Liberties.
  2. Quakers.
  3. King Philip's War (1675).

#### IV. NEW HAMPSHIRE (1623).

1. Settlement.
2. United to Massachusetts.
3. Separated from Massachusetts.
4. Cranfield.

#### V. NEW JERSEY (1624).

1. Grant of New Jersey.
2. Settlement.
3. Carteret.
4. Divided into East and West Jersey.

#### VI. CONNECTICUT (1633).

1. Settlement.
2. Saybrook.
3. Pequot War (1637).
4. New Haven.
5. Charter.

6. Winthrop.
7. Andros in Connecticut.
8. Charter-Oak.
9. Yale College.

#### VII. MARYLAND (1634).

1. Lord Baltimore and his Grant.
2. Charter.
3. Religious liberty.
4. William Clayborn.
5. Clayborn's Rebellion.
6. Disturbances between the Protestants and Catholics.
7. Cecil Calvert.
8. Maryland a Royal Province.

#### VIII. RHODE ISLAND (1636).

1. Roger Williams.
2. Puritan intolerance.
3. Providence Plantation, its Settlement and Government.
4. Rhode Island Plantation.
5. Plantations United.
  1. Charter.
  2. Andros in Rhode Island.

#### IX. DELAWARE (1638).

1. Settlement.
2. Under the Dutch.
3. Under the English.
4. Grant to Penn.
5. Separated from Pennsylvania.

## X. PENNSYLVANIA (1643).

1. Settlement by Swedes.
2. William Penn and his Grant.
3. Penn comes to America.
4. Government on Republican principles.
5. Complete religious toleration.
6. Treaty with the Indians.
  1. Peaceable purchase of land.
  2. Peaceable settlement of disputes.
7. Founding of Philadelphia.
8. Penn returns to England.
9. German immigration.
  1. Settlement of Germantown.
10. Penn again visits America and his return.
11. Influence of Quaker or non-resistant principles.
  1. Immigrants that opposed peace principles.
  2. Consequent Indian troubles and wars.
  3. Contests between peace and war parties for supremacy.
  4. Sympathy of peace-loving Germans with Quakers.
  5. Dunkers, Mennonites, Schwenkfelders, Moravians and other Germans.
12. Introduction of printing, English and German.
  1. Bradford, Janson, Sower, Keimer, Franklin.
  2. Paper-making, Type-founding, etc.
  3. Printing of the Bible in German and numerous other books.
13. Iron manufacture introduced.

14. Schools established.
15. Boundaries between Pennsylvania and Maryland.
16. Pennsylvania and Delaware separated.

**XI. NORTH CAROLINA (1660).**

1. Grant of North Carolina.
2. Albemarle Colony.
3. Clarendon Colony.
4. Grand Model.
5. John Culpepper.

**XII. SOUTH CAROLINA (1670).**

1. Settlement.
2. Founding of Charleston.
3. Indian War.
4. North and South Carolina separated.
5. James Carleton.

**XIII. GEORGIA (1733).**

1. Settlement.
2. James Oglethorpe.
3. Trouble with the Spaniards in Florida.

**COLONIAL WARS.****I. KING WILLIAM'S WAR (1689-1697).**

1. Causes\* (William of Orange).

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\* Pupils should study the parts of English, French, and Spanish history that relate directly to the causes of the Colonial Wars to get a clear idea for the reason of them.

2. Towns plundered.
3. Sir William Phipps.
4. Treaty of Peace.
5. Salem Witchcraft.

## II. QUEEN ANNE'S WAR (1702-1713).

1. Causes (Spanish Succession).
2. New England Towns plundered.
3. Port Royal captured.
4. Admiral Walker.
5. Treaty of Peace.

## III. KING GEORGE'S WAR (1744-1748).

1. Causes (Austrian Succession).
2. Capture of Louisburg.
3. Treaty of Peace.

## IV. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-1763).

1. Causes (Seven Years' War):
  1. Both the French and the English claiming and endeavoring to settle the Ohio valley.
  2. The jealousy existing between England and France.
2. Difficulties with the Ohio Company.
3. Washington in public service.
4. Albany plan of Union.

### EVENTS OF 1755.

1. Expedition against Nova Scotia.
2. Braddock's defeat.
3. Shirley's Expedition against Niagara.
4. Johnson's Expedition against Crown Point.

## EVENTS OF 1756.

1. Lord Loudon in command.
2. Oswego captured.
3. Colonel Armstrong.

## EVENTS OF 1757.

1. Louisburg.
2. Fort William Henry captured.
3. William Pitt at the head of the Administration.

## EVENTS OF 1758.

1. Amherst's Expedition against Louisburg.
2. Fort du Quesne.
3. Great Indian Treaty.
4. Abercrombie's Expedition against Ticonderoga.

## EVENTS OF 1759.

1. Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
2. Niagara in the hands of the English.
3. Quebec captured by Wolfe.

## CLOSING EVENTS.

1. Montreal surrenders.
2. Spain makes a Treaty with England.
3. Treaty of Peace at Paris.
4. Cherokee War.
5. Pontiac War.

## PERIOD IV.

## REVOLUTION AND CONFEDERATION.

A. D. 1776-1789.

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

## I. CAUSES :

1. England's claim to the right of arbitrary government.
2. The passage of Acts by the Parliament of England tending to destroy the liberty of the colonists.
3. The French influence upon the colonists.
4. The republican form of government of the colonists.
5. The government and feeling of the colonists tended toward independence.
6. The obstinate character of King George III.

## II. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

1. The Stamp Act.
2. Its opposition and repeal.
3. Colonial Congress (October 7, 1765).
4. Sons of Liberty.
5. Duties on tea, glass, etc.
6. British troops in America.
7. Boston massacre.
8. Duties repealed except on tea.

9. Tea reshipped at Philadelphia and destroyed at Boston.
10. Retaliatory measures :
  1. Boston Port Bill.
  2. Massachusetts charter annulled.
  3. Persons charged with treason.
11. First Continental Congress (September 4, 1774).
12. General Gage in Massachusetts.
13. Non-intercourse.
14. Petitions to the King.
15. Assembly in Massachusetts.
16. The King and Parliament refuse to make concession.

#### EVENTS OF 1775.

1. Battles of Lexington and Concord.
2. American forces at Boston.
3. Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
4. Reinforcements from England.
5. Second Continental Congress (May 10).
6. Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17).
7. Washington made commander-in-chief.
8. Invasion of Canada.

#### EVENTS OF 1776.

1. Evacuation of Boston.
2. The *Hessians*.
3. Lee baffles Clinton in landing at New York.

4. Clinton in the South.
  1. Attack upon Charleston.
  2. British repulsed.
5. Declaration of Independence.
6. British and American forces.
7. The British land on Staten Island.
8. Conciliatory measures.
9. Battle of Long Island (August 27).
10. Harlem Heights and White Plains.
11. Forts Washington and Lee captured.
12. Washington's flight across New Jersey.
13. Condition of the army.
14. General Lee captured.
15. Battle of Trenton (December 26).

#### EVENTS OF 1777.

1. Battle of Princeton (January 3).
2. Attack on Danbury.
3. La Fayette and other foreigners.
4. Capture of Major-General Prescott.
5. Burgoyne's expedition.
6. Battle of Bennington.
7. Battle of Bemis Heights and Saratoga.
8. Surrender of Burgoyne (October 17).
9. Battle of Brandywine.
10. Massacre at Paoli.
11. Battle of Germantown (October 4).
12. Camps at Whitemarsh and Valley Forge.
13. Naval expeditions.
14. Attack on forts below Philadelphia.

## EVENTS OF 1778.

1. Alliance with France.
2. British evacuate Philadelphia (June 18).
3. Battle of Monmouth (June 28).
4. Indian depredations:
  1. Wyoming Valley.
  2. Cherry Valley.
5. Arrival of a French fleet and army.
6. British expedition to Rhode Island.
7. Capture of Savannah.

## EVENTS OF 1779.

1. Putnam's ride.
2. Battle of Stony Point.
3. Movements in the South.
4. Battle of Brier Creek.
5. Siege of Savannah.
6. Naval exploits of Paul Jones.
7. Discouraging circumstances.

## EVENTS OF 1780.

1. Arrival of a French squadron.
2. Surrender of Charleston.
3. Exploits of Tarleton.
4. Exploits of Sumter and Marion.
5. Battle of Camden.
6. Battle of Fishing Creek.
7. Battle of King's Mountain.
8. Financial condition.
9. Arnold's treason.

## EVENTS OF 1781.

1. Mutiny of Pennsylvania troops.
2. Arnold in Virginia and Connecticut.
3. Greene in South Carolina.
4. Battle of Cowpens (January 17).
5. Greene's retreat.
6. Battle of Guilford Court-House (March 15).
7. Battle of Hobkirk's Hill (April 25).
8. Siege of Ninety-Six.
9. Battle of Eutaw Springs.
10. Cornwallis invades Virginia.
11. Yorktown.
12. Surrender of Cornwallis.

## CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WAR.

1. Sir Guy Carleton.
2. Treaty of Peace.
3. Army disbands.
4. Washington resigns his commission.
5. Shay's insurrection.
6. Articles of Confederation.
7. Constitution of United States.
8. Effects of the Revolution.
9. Washington elected President.
10. New Government begins.

## PERIOD V.

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### NATIONAL PERIOD.

A. D. 1789—Present Time.

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### THE ADMINISTRATIONS.

#### I. WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION (1789-1797).

1. George Washington.
2. His inauguration. Cabinet.
3. First Congress.
4. Public credit.
5. Bank and Mint established.
6. Seat of government.
7. Indian War.
8. States admitted into the Union.
9. Party lines drawn.
10. French revolution.
11. Whisky insurrection.
12. Slavery question.
13. Difficulties with Great Britain.
14. Jay's treaty.
15. Treaty with Spain.
16. Adams and Jefferson elected.

#### II. ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION (1797-1801).

1. John Adams.
2. Difficulties with France.

3. Death of Washington.
4. Alien and Sedition Laws.
5. Election of Jefferson and Burr.

### III. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION (1801-1809).

1. Thomas Jefferson.
2. Ohio admitted.
3. Louisiana purchased.
4. The Tripolitan War.
5. Captains Lewis and Clarke.
6. Aaron Burr.
7. Steam Navigation.
8. British *Order in Council*, *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees.
9. British aggressions.
10. Leopard and Chesapeake.
11. British armed vessels ordered to leave the waters of the United States.
12. The Embargo Act.
13. Non-intercourse proclaimed.
14. Madison and Clinton elected.

### IV. MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION (1809-1817.)

1. James Madison.
2. Indian troubles.
3. Louisiana admitted.
4. Unfriendly relation with England and France.
5. John Henry's conspiracy.
6. The President and Little Belt.
7. Declaration of war. Causes.
8. Hull's surrender.

9. Battle of Queenstown (Oct. 13).
10. Disaster of the northern frontier.
11. Naval combats.
12. Madison re-elected, and Elbridge Gerry elected Vice-President.

#### EVENTS OF 1813.

1. Armies organized.
2. Massacre at Frenchtown.
3. Fort Meigs besieged.
4. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
5. The Creeks subdued.
6. Battle of the Moravian Towns.
7. Capture of York (Toronto).
8. Capture of Fort George.
9. Battle of Sackett's Harbor.
10. Battle of Stony Point.
11. Expedition against Montreal.
12. Naval operations.

#### EVENTS OF 1814.

1. Battle of Chippewa and Niagara (Lundy's Lane).
2. Prevost invades New York.
3. Commodore MacDonough.
4. Battle of Plattsburg.
5. Hartford Convention (Dec. 14).
6. Washington captured.
7. Attack on Baltimore.
8. Pensacola captured.
9. Battle of New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815).
10. Naval operations.

11. Treaty of Peace.
12. Algerian war.
13. Financial condition of the country.
14. United States Bank rechartered.
15. Indiana admitted.
16. Election of Monroe and Tompkins.

#### V. MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION (1817-1825).

1. James Monroe.
2. War with the Seminoles.
3. States admitted :
  1. Mississippi, 1817.
  2. Illinois, 1818.
  3. Alabama, 1819.
  4. Maine, 1820.
  5. Missouri, 1821.
4. The Missouri Compromise.
5. The Monroe Doctrine.
6. Treaties with Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain.
7. La Fayette visits America.
8. Pirates.
9. Trouble with the Seminoles.
10. Adams and Calhoun elected.

#### VI. ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION (1825-1829).

1. John Quincy Adams.
2. Death of Jefferson and Adams.
3. Internal improvements.
4. The American system—Tariff question.
5. Trouble with the Creeks in Georgia.
6. Jackson and Calhoun elected.

## VII. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION (1829-1837).

1. Andrew Jackson. ✓ *J.C. Calhoun*
2. Removals from office.
3. Political parties.
4. The United States Bank.
5. The tariff question in South Carolina. ✓
6. Indian wars:
  1. Cherokees. ✓ *Indian Territory*
  2. Black Hawk. ✓ *Biography of Black Hawk*
  3. Seminole. ✓ *Florida*
7. Surplus funds of the United States Bank distributed among the States by the President.
8. Death of eminent men.
9. Claims against France and Portugal paid.
10. Arkansas and Michigan admitted.
11. Great fire in New York.
12. Van Buren and Johnson elected.

## VIII. VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION (1837-1841).

1. Martin Van Buren. ✓
2. Seminole War.
3. Monetary panic. ✓
4. The specie circular.
5. Independent Treasury Bill.
6. Rebellion in Canada. ✓
7. Harrison and Tyler elected.

## IX. HARRISON'S AND TYLER'S ADMINISTRATIONS (1841-1845).

1. William Henry Harrison; ✓ John Tyler. ✓
2. Harrison's death; Tyler becomes President.

- 3. Special session of Congress.
- 4. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty. ✓
- 5. Tyler quarrels with his party.
- 6. Difficulties in Rhode Island. ✓
- 7. Anti-rent difficulties. *Life of Webster*  
*1837-1841*  
8. The Mormons. ✓
- 9. Texas admitted ; troubles.
- 10. The magnetic telegraph. ✓
- 11. Florida and Iowa admitted.
- 12. Election of Polk and Dallas.

## X. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION (1845-1849).

1. James K. Polk.
2. War with Mexico.
3. Causes: (1) The annexation of Texas to the United States, and (2) the boundary between Texas and Mexico.
4. General Taylor at Corpus Christi and on the Rio Grande.
5. Battle of Palo Alto (May 8). ✓
6. Battle of Resaca de la Palma (May 9) ✓
7. Matamoras and Monterey captured (September 23). *Organization of the Army*  
*March to the Pacific*
8. General Wool in Mexico.
9. General Kearney's march to the Pacific.
10. John C. Fremont.
11. Doniphan's exploits.
12. Naval exploits.
13. California captured. ✓
14. General Scott invades Mexico. ✓
15. Vera Cruz captured. ✓

2. Battle of Cerro Gordo. ✓
3. Puebla taken. ✓
4. March to the capital and Mexico taken. ✓
15. Battle of Buena Vista (February 23, 1847). ✓
16. Treaty of Peace. ✓
17. The Wilmot Proviso. ✓
18. Gold found in California. ✓
19. Death of Andrew Jackson.
20. The Oregon boundary settled.
21. The Smithsonian Institute.
22. Wisconsin admitted.
23. Taylor and Fillmore elected.

#### XI. TAYLOR'S AND FILLMORE'S ADMINIS- TRATIONS (1849-1853).

1. Zachary Taylor; Millard Fillmore.
2. Question of admitting California. ✓
3. The Omnibus Bill. ✓ *Life of Clay.*
4. Death of Taylor.
5. Annexation of Cuba.
6. Fisheries of Newfoundland.
7. Louis Kossuth.
8. Arctic expeditions.
9. Death of distinguished men.
10. Election of Pierce and King.

#### XII. PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION (1853-1857).

1. Franklin Pierce. ✓ *the Pacific R.R.*
2. The Gadsden purchase. ✓
3. Treaty with Japan. ✓
4. World's Fair.

5. The Ostend Manifesto.
6. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
7. Settling Kansas. *Lif<sup>e</sup> of Chas. Sumner*
8. Buchanan and Breckinridge elected.

### XIII. BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION (1857-1861).

1. James Buchanan. ✓
2. States admitted.
3. The Dred Scott Decision. ✓
4. Mormon rebellion. ✓
5. Atlantic Cable. ✓
6. John Brown. ✓
7. Personal Liberty Bills.
8. Election of Lincoln and Hamlin. ✓
9. Secession. ✓
10. Confederate States of America.
11. Condition of the country.

## THE GREAT REBELLION.

### CAUSES: ✓

1. The different meaning put upon the Constitution by the North and the South.
2. The Institution of Slavery.
3. The lack of communication between the North and the South.
4. The publication of sectional literature.
5. Corrupt and inefficient men holding public office.

## EVENTS OF 1861.

## XIV. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION (1861-1865).

1. Abraham Lincoln. ✓
2. The Cabinet. ✓
3. Rebel Government.
4. Call for 75,000 troops.
5. Fort Sumter. ✓ *Apr 11 - 13*
6. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers.
7. Action of the slave States.
8. Rebel ports blockaded.
9. Arlington Heights and Alexandria.
10. Battle of Bull Run (July 21). ✓
11. Movements in Missouri.
12. General Price.
13. General Polk.
14. Ball's Bluff (October 21).
15. Naval expeditions.
16. Mason and Slidell. ✓

## EVENTS OF 1862.

1. Army movements.
2. Fort Henry. ✓
3. Fort Donelson. ✓
4. Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) (April 6). ✓
5. Island No. 10.
6. Movements in Arkansas.
7. Roanoke Island and Beaufort.
8. New Orleans. ✓
9. Invasion of Kentucky.
10. Battle of Corinth (May 30).

11. Battle of Perryville (October 8).
12. Battle of Murfreesborough (December 31-January 2).
13. Campaign in Virginia.
  1. General Banks.
  2. General Fremont.
14. McClellan's Peninsular Campaign. ✓
  1. Fair Oaks or Seven Pines.
  2. Oak Grove (June 25).
  3. Mechanicsville (26).
  4. Gaine's Mills (27).
  5. Savage Station, White Oak Swamp (29).
  6. Glendale or Frazier's Farm (30).
  7. Malvern Hill (July 1).
  8. Retreat.
15. Pope's Campaign. ✓
  1. Cedar Mountain. ✓
  2. Bull Run, Centreville. ✓
16. Merrimac and Monitor. ✓
17. Invasion of Maryland. ✓
  1. Frederick and South Mountain. ✓
  2. Antietam Creek (September 17). ✓
18. Battle of Fredericksburg (December 13). ✓
19. Condition of affairs at the end of 1862.

*Call for more men*

EVENTS OF 1863.

1. Emancipation Proclamation.
2. Arkansas Post.
3. Vicksburg captured (July 4). ✓
4. Campaign on the lower Mississippi.
5. Chickamauga (September 19, 20).

6. Chattanooga (November 24).
7. Knoxville.
8. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge (November 23-25).
9. Morgan's raid.
10. Campaign in Arkansas and Missouri.
11. Capture of Galveston and Charleston.
12. Battle of Chancellorsville (May 2, 3). *Surprise, supervised by Hooker.*
13. Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-4). *Grant made*
14. The Conscription Act.
15. West Virginia admitted.
16. Riot in New York.
17. Condition of affairs at end of year. *Grant made  
com. in chief  
Biography*

#### EVENTS OF 1864.

1. Sherman's move from Vicksburg.
2. Port Pillow (April 12).
3. Red River expedition.
4. Grant appointed Lieutenant-General. *His campaign*
5. Sherman's march to Atlanta. *His campaign*
6. General Hood.
7. Sherman's march to the sea. *His campaign*
8. Farragut at Mobile.
9. Capture of Albemarle Sound.
10. United States commerce injured. *see p. 35.*
11. Destruction of the Alabama. *His campaign*
12. Campaign of the Army of the Potomac. *His campaign*
1. Wilderness (May 5-7).
2. Spottsylvania Court-House (May 9-12).
3. Cold Harbor (June 1).
4. Petersburg.

13. Early's campaign. ✓
14. Lincoln re-elected, and Johnson elected Vice-President.

#### EVENTS OF 1865.

1. Capture of Fort Fisher.
2. Surrender of Lee.
3. Capture of Davis.
4. Financial condition.
5. Internal Revenue.
6. Legal Tender Notes, United States Bonds.
7. National Banks.
8. Lincoln assassinated (April 14). ✓
9. Capture of Booth and the conspirators, and their trial.

#### XV. JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION (1865-1869)

1. His life; Inauguration.
2. Constitution amended.
3. Amnesty Proclamation.
4. French Empire in Mexico.
5. Territories organized.
6. Reconstruction begun.
7. Trouble between the President and Congress.
8. Impeachment.
9. The Atlantic Cable.
10. Purchase of Alaska.
11. The Civil Rights Bill.
12. Grant and Colfax chosen.

## XVI. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION (1869-1877).

1. Ulysses S. Grant.
2. The Pacific Railroad.
3. Amendments.
4. The Ninth Census.
5. Annexing Santo Domingo.
6. The Alabama Claims. ✓ (1864) Topics
7. Fire in Chicago.
8. Grant re-elected.
9. Fire in Boston.
10. Modoc Indians.
11. Difficulty in Louisiana.
12. Credit Mobilier.
13. The Panic.
14. Death of eminent men.
15. The Centennial. ✓
16. War with the Sioux Indians.
17. Colorado admitted.
18. Hayes and Wheeler elected.
19. The Electoral Commission.

## XVII. HAYES' ADMINISTRATION (1877-1881).

1. His life ; Inauguration.
2. The great Railroad Strike.
3. Indian War.
4. Remonetization of Silver.
5. Resumption Act.
6. Yellow Fever Epidemic.
7. Sea fisheries.
8. Chinese Embassy.
9. Life-saving service.

10. Resumption of specie payment.
11. Election of 1880. Census.
12. Grant's tour.
13. Death of eminent men.

#### XVIII. GARFIELD'S AND ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATIONS (1881-1885).

1. Their lives.
2. Political difficulties.
3. Assassination of Garfield. ✓
4. Arthur becomes President.
5. Trial and execution of Guiteau.
6. Civil Service Bill.
7. Chinese immigration.
8. Brooklyn Bridge. Washington Monument.
9. Cleveland and Hendricks elected.

#### XIX. CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION (1885—).

1. S. Grover Cleveland.
2. His inauguration. Cabinet.
3. Change of party rule.
4. New Orleans Exposition.
5. Death of General Grant.
6. Death of General McClellan.
7. Death of Vice-President Hendricks.
8. Conclusion :

The PAST, the PRESENT, and the FUTURE.

## QUESTIONS IN U. S. HISTORY.

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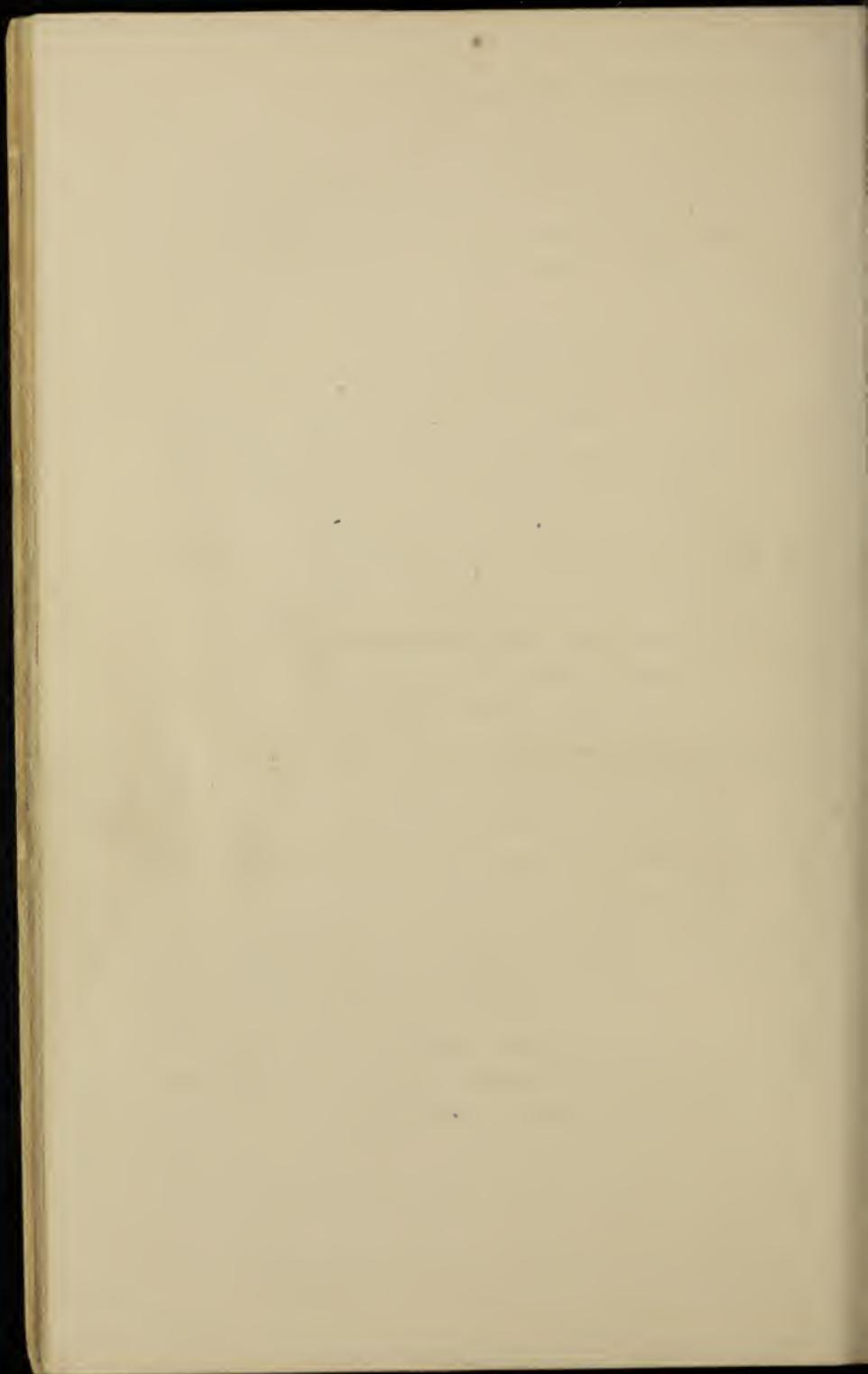
1. Give an account of the Red Men of North America.
2. Give an account of the Norsemen.
3. Discuss Columbus.
4. Name three Spanish discoverers in the South, and what did they discover?
5. Name three Spanish discoverers in the United States, and what did they discover?
6. What discoveries and settlements were made by the French?
7. What is said of the Cabots?
8. Name five other English discoverers, and tell what they discovered.
9. What did the Dutch discover and settle?
10. What unsuccessful settlements were made prior to 1607, and when, where, and by whom?
11. What nationalities were connected with the discovery, exploring and settlement of North America?
12. Discuss the settlement of Virginia.
13. Discuss the settlement of Massachusetts.
14. What is said of the Puritans?
15. What of the religious troubles of Massachusetts?

16. Discuss King Phillip's War.
17. When and for what purpose were the New England colonies united?
18. When, where, and by whom was Connecticut settled?
19. Discuss the settlement of New York.
20. Speak of the settlement of Rhode Island.
21. Discuss the Pequod War.
22. What is said of Andross?
23. What is said of the settlement of New Hampshire?
24. Of New Jersey?
25. When, where, and by whom was Pennsylvania settled?
26. What is said of William Penn?
27. Speak of the settlement of Maryland.
28. Discuss James Oglethorpe.
29. When, where, and by whom was each of the thirteen original colonies settled?
30. When, and what was the cause of each of the following wars: King William's; Queen Anne's; King George's?
31. Discuss the causes of the French and Indian War.
32. Speak of Braddock's defeat.
33. Describe four battles of the French and Indian War.
34. What was gained or lost by this war?
35. By the other colonial wars?
36. Under what kinds of government was each of the different colonies?

37. How came the different governments of the colonies to exist, and did any change from one form to the other?
38. What may be said of the Pontiac War?
39. What is meant by "The Five Nations?"
40. Discuss the causes of the Revolutionary War.
41. Speak of the Stamp Act.
42. Boston Tea Party.
43. Boston Massacre.
44. Boston Port Bill.
45. First Continental Congress.
46. Name five events of 1775.
47. Describe five battles of the Revolutionary War.
48. Name the chief commanders of the British Army, in their order of appointment.
49. Name five American generals, and what may be said of each?
50. What is said of Major Andre?
51. Discuss the surrender at Yorktown.
52. Give a brief general discussion of the Revolutionary War.
53. Name seven events of Washington's administration, and discuss them.
54. What were the difficulties with France in Adams's administration?
55. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws?
56. What is said of the Louisiana purchase?
57. Speak of Aaron Burr.
58. What is said of the wars with the Barbary States?
59. What were the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees?

60. What was the Embargo Act?
61. What were the causes of the war of 1812?
62. Give a general discussion of the war.
63. What was John Henry's conspiracy?
64. What was accomplished by the war of 1812?
65. What was the Missouri Compromise?
66. The Monroe Doctrine?
67. The American System?
68. Discuss the United States Bank in full.
69. The Nullification Act of South Carolina.
70. What was the Mason and Dixon line?
71. What treaties settled the northern boundary of the United States?
72. What were the Anti-Rent difficulties?
73. What were the causes of the Mexican War, and explain them?
74. Give a general discussion of the Mexican War.
75. What was the Omnibus Bill?
76. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill?
77. The Gadsden Purchase?
78. The Wilmot Proviso?
79. The Dred Scott Decision?
80. What is said of John Brown?
81. The Mormon Rebellion?
82. Speak of Secession.
83. Discuss the cause of the Civil War.
84. What is said of the Rebel government?
85. Describe the first battle of Bull Run.
86. What was the Mason and Slidell case?
87. Speak of the capture of New Orleans.
88. Discuss McClellan's peninsula campaign.

89. What is said of the Monitor?
90. Describe three naval battles of the war.
91. Name the commanders-in-chief of the Union and the Rebel armies in their order of appointment.
92. Trace General Grant through the war. General Lee, General Sherman, General Hood, General McClellan, General Meade, General Reynolds, General Hancock, General McCall, General Hartranft, General Geary.
93. What is said of the Atlantic Cable?
94. Write a short biography of Washington ; Jefferson ; Jackson ; Lincoln ; Garfield.
95. What were each of the following :
  1. Amnesty Proclamation
  2. Civil Rights Bill.
  3. Alabama Claims.
  4. Credit Mobilier.
  5. Civil Service Bill.
96. Name the Presidents in their order, with time and length of administration.
97. Name four events in each administration.
98. What political parties were in existence and rule in the United States at different times ?
99. Show how each great event in the history of the United States from the discovery of America to the present time naturally grew out of that which preceded it.
100. Outline the history of the United States.

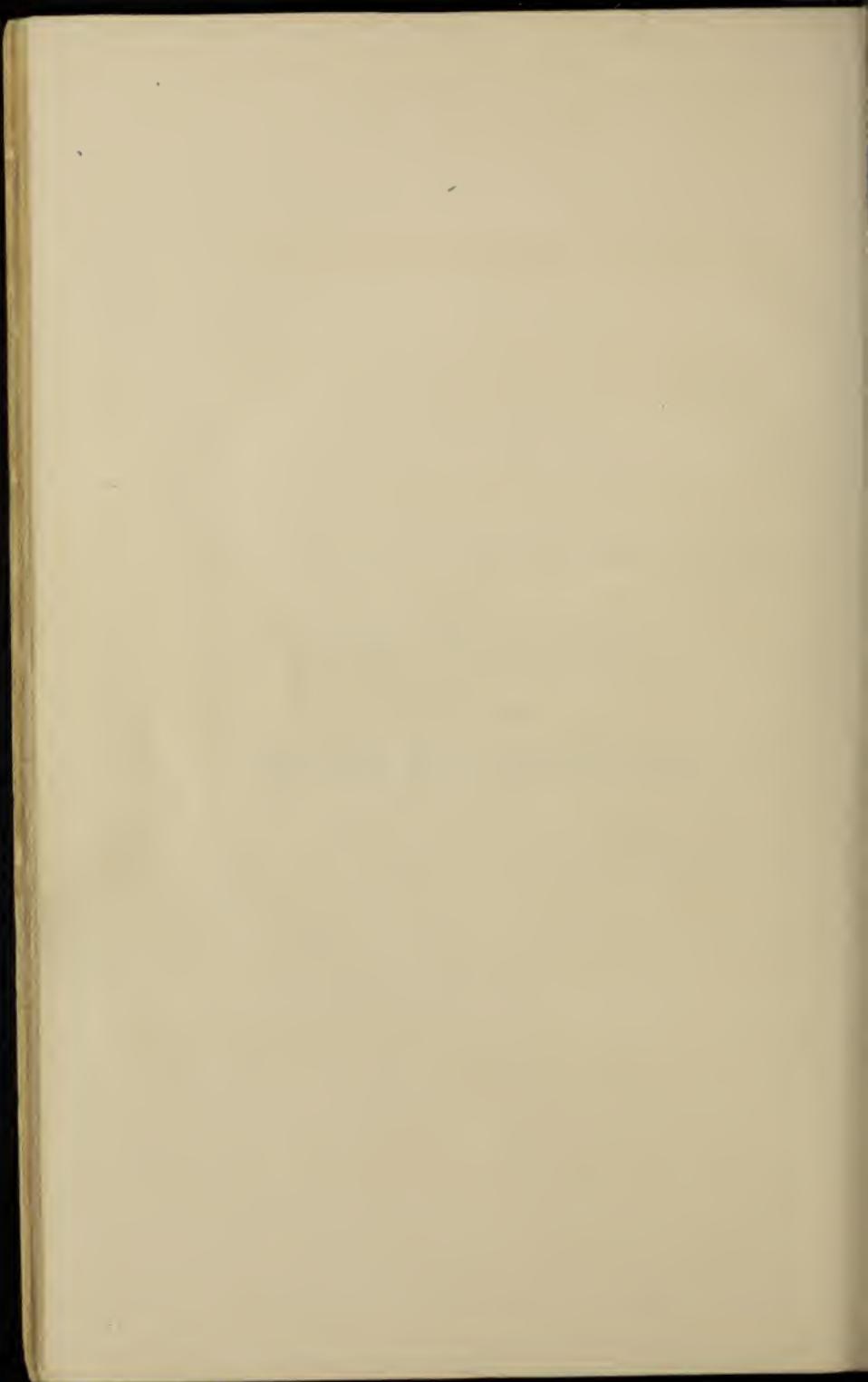


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**CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.**

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(45)



# CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

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## GOVERNMENT DEFINED.

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### I. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Parental.
2. Theocratic.
3. Monarchical.
  1. Absolute—Russia, China, Denmark.
  2. Limited—England, Germany, Spain.
    - a. Hereditary.
    - b. Elective.
4. Aristocratic.
5. Democratic.
6. Republican—United States, France.
7. Federal government.
8. State government.

### II. ORIGIN OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Articles of Confederation.
2. Revised, and the present Constitution formed.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## I. PREAMBLE.

## II. ITS OBJECTS :

1. To form a more perfect union ;
2. Establish justice ;
3. Insure domestic tranquillity ;
4. Provide for the common defense ;
5. Promote the general welfare ; and
6. Secure the blessings of liberty.

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## ARTICLE I.—LEGISLATIVE.

### I. CONGRESS.

1. House of Representatives.
  1. Of whom composed.
  2. Electors.
  3. Eligibility.
  4. Number of members.
  5. Vacancies.
  6. Powers.
  7. Appointment (Art. XIV).
2. Senate.
  1. Of whom composed.
  2. How chosen.
  3. Vacancies.
  4. Eligibility.

5. Presiding officer.
6. Powers.
3. Provisions in Common.
  1. Election of Senators and Representatives.
  2. Meeting of Congress.
  3. Judge of elections.
  4. Quorum.
  5. Rules and penalties.
  6. Journal of its proceedings.
  7. Prohibitions :
    - a. Adjournment.
    - b. Appointed to civil office (sec. 6 : 2).
  8. Compensation.
  9. Privileges.
4. Passage of Bills.
  1. Bills of Revenue.
  2. First process.
    - a. Shall pass both houses.
    - b. Be presented to the President.
    - c. He shall sign it.
  3. Second process.
    - a. Shall pass both houses.
    - b. Be presented to the President.
    - c. If he disapproves, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated.
    - d. That house shall enter objections.
    - e. May pass it by a two-thirds vote.
    - f. Other house must pass it by a two-thirds vote, in which case the bill becomes a law.

4. Third process.
  - a. Shall pass both houses.
  - b. Be presented to the President.
  - c. A law if not returned in ten days (Sundays excepted), unless prevented by the adjournment of Congress.
5. Orders, resolutions, votes.
5. Powers of Congress.
  1. To lay and collect taxes; etc.
  2. Borrow money.
  3. Regulate commerce.
  4. Establish rules of naturalization.
  5. Coin money.
  6. Punish counterfeiting.
  7. Establish post-offices.
  8. Secure copy and patent rights.
  9. Establish inferior courts.
  10. Define and punish piracies.
  11. Declare war.
  12. Raise and support armies.
  13. Provide and maintain a navy.
  14. Make rules for land and naval forces.
  15. Call forth the militia.
  16. Organize, arm, and discipline a militia.
  17. Exercise exclusive legislation over government property, and
  18. Make laws to carry out its powers.
6. Prohibitions to Congress.
  1. Importation of slaves.
  2. Writ of *habeas corpus*.
  3. Bill of attainder, or *ex-post-facto* law.

4. Capitation or other direct tax.
5. No tax on exported articles.
6. No preference to ports.
7. Drawing of public money.
8. No titles or presents.
7. Prohibitions to States.
  1. Shall not make treaties, coin money.
  2. Shall not lay imposts or duties.
  3. Shall not keep troops, etc.

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## ARTICLE II.—EXECUTIVE.

### I. THE PRESIDENT.

1. His term. Qualifications.
2. How elected.
  1. By electors.
    - a. Appointment and number.
    - b. Manner of electing (Art. XII. Amen.)
    - c. Choosing the electors.
  2. By House of Representatives.
3. Duties devolve upon the Vice-President.
4. Salary.
5. Oath of office.
6. Duties and powers.
  1. Military.
  2. Civil.
    - a. Appoints a cabinet.
    - b. Makes treaties and other appointments.
    - c. Message to Congress, etc.
    - d. Sign bills, and, in general, execute the laws of the United States.
7. Removal from office.

**II. THE VICE-PRESIDENT.**

1. Eligibility.
2. Election.
3. Duties and powers.
4. Removal from office.

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**ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL.****I. JUDICIAL POWER VESTED IN A SUPREME COURT, AND INFERIOR COURTS.\***

1. Judges (9).
  1. Term of office. Compensation.
2. Jurisdiction.
  1. Original.
  2. Appellate.
3. Trial by jury.

**II. TREASON.**

1. Defined.
2. Conviction.
3. Punishment.

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\* The Supreme Court of the United States is established by the Constitution, but organized by Congress.

The Circuit (9) and the District (58) Courts of the United States are both organized and established by Congress.

The Courts of the District of Columbia.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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### ARTICLE IV.

#### I. FAITH IN EACH STATE.

Manner of proving.

#### II. STATE RIGHTS.

1. Privileges of citizenship.
2. Fugitives from justice.
3. Fugitives from service.

#### III. NEW STATES.

1. Forming and admitting.
2. Power to dispose of territory.

#### IV. GUARANTEE TO, AND PROTECT EACH STATE.

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### ARTICLE V.

#### AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Two-thirds of both houses may propose amendments.
2. The Legislatures of two-thirds of the States may apply for, when Congress shall call a convention to propose amendments.
3. Such amendments must be ratified by the Legislatures or conventions of three-fourths of the States.
4. Restrictions to amending.

## ARTICLE VI.

- I. DEBTS VALID AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.
- II. SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.
- III. OATHS OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS. RELIGIOUS TEST.

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## ARTICLE VII.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## AMENDMENTS.

- I. FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, etc. (1791).
- II. RIGHTS OF KEEPING AND BEARING ARMS (1791).
- III. SOLDIERS, QUARTERS RESTRICTED (1791).
- IV. RIGHT OF SEARCH (1791).
- V. MANNER OF TRIAL (1791).
  1. Indictment.
  2. Second trial.
  3. Loss of life, etc.
  4. Private property.
- VI. TRIAL BY JURY. WITNESSES. COUNSEL (1791).
- VII. RIGHT OF CIVIL SUITS DEFINED (1791).
- VIII. EXCESSIVE BAIL, etc. (1791).
- IX. RIGHTS RETAINED (1791).

**X. POWERS RESERVED TO THE STATES OR PEOPLE (1791).**

**XI. JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES RESTRICTED (1798).**

**XII. MANNER OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT (1804).**

**XIII. SLAVERY PROHIBITED (1865).**

**XIV. CITIZENSHIP (1868).**

1. Rights of citizens.
2. Representatives apportioned (325).
3. Inability to hold office.
4. Validity of public debt.  
Claims illegal and void.
5. Enforce these provisions.

**XV. THE RIGHT TO VOTE NOT DENIED (1870).**

Law to enforce.

## QUESTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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1. Define government.
2. Name the different kinds of government.
3. What is the difference between an absolute and a limited Monarchy ?
4. A Democratic and a Republican form of government ?
5. Federal and State ?
6. What were the Articles of Confederation ?
7. Who wrote them ?
8. What led to the formation of the present Constitution ?
9. Who wrote the Constitution ?
10. When was it adopted ?
11. Recite the preamble.
12. What are its objects ?
13. What is a preamble ?
14. Into what branches is our government divided ?
15. Define each.
16. Of what does Congress consist ?
17. Why are there two divisions of Congress ?
18. What are the qualifications of a Representative? Senator?

19. How is the number of Representatives determined? Senators?
20. What is meant by a Congressman-at-large?
21. In how many ways may a bill become a law?  
Describe each.
22. Where do bills of revenue originate? Why?  
Other bills?
23. Describe the manner of getting a bill before Congress. The State Legislature.
24. Name the powers of Congress.
25. How is the District of Columbia governed?
26. Name five prohibitions of Congress.
27. What is a writ of *habeas corpus*? Bill of attainder? *ex-post-facto* law?
28. What is meant by *free trade*? *Protective tariff*?
29. What is the difference between a State and a Territory, and how is the latter governed?
30. How may a Territory be admitted as a State?
31. What are the qualifications of President? His duties?
32. Of Vice-President?
33. Describe the manner of electing the President.
34. May the salary of the President be changed during his term of office? Why?
35. For what and how may a President be removed from office?
36. Have any been removed? Impeached?
37. Discuss the Supreme Court.
38. What are the qualifications, salary, term of office of Judges in the Circuit or District Courts?

39. In what cases have Circuit and District Courts, respectively, original or appellate jurisdiction?
40. How many and where are the Circuit and District Courts?
41. What is the difference between the Supreme Court of United States and that of the State?
42. Have States a right to withdraw from the Union? Explain your answer.
43. Explain how the Constitution may be amended.
44. When have the different amendments been adopted?
45. What is the duty of a foreign minister, and how is he appointed?
46. What are the duties of the Cabinet officers, how appointed, and who are the present incumbents?
47. Discuss Postmasters.
48. Who are the present Senators from your State, and the Representative from your district?
49. Discuss trials by jury.
50. How may persons be naturalized?



In 1800 a Civic was drawn  
through North West Territories  
from Mouth of Mackinac River  
through to Recovery to Canada

Left Tawas Creek set out for  
falls of Missouri River  
with 35 soldiers 200 horses  
traveled 2000 miles and lost  
of 6000 all of blankets. Brewster  
to south at going of campaign  
he refused to feed or to serve  
me his men or an animal to eat  
with Bonaparte had 1000 men  
crossed Mexico at age of 17 years  
from river and went over ground  
of U. S. he was tried but found  
not guilty

Opinions Brewster  
of Indians passed on set 2000  
all vessels made to meet I saw  
would be likely to be seized  
then Bonaparte passed an act  
that all vessels trading with

G. B. should be seized  
England & France were engaged  
in war each tried to blockade  
each others ports & greatly  
injured commerce of U.S.

Born 1743 died 1826  
Last wrote this to 4th July  
July 1801  
John Adams

